

One square, one insertion	50
One square, one month	1.00
One square, two months	2.00
One square, three months	3.00
One square, six months	5.00
One square, one year	9.00

Liberal contracts made for large advertisements.

The agricultural capital of Europe has doubled since 1840; that of the United States has increased over six-fold.

It is worth while now and then to pause and consider, soliloquizes Foster Coates in Frank Leslie's. New York contains within its borders more Hebrews than there are in Jerusalem, more Irishmen than there are in Dublin, more Germans than there are in Hamburg, and more Italians than there are in Rome.

Nicaragua has enacted laws that bears very hard on the alien, notes the San Francisco Examiner. The underlying idea seems to be to have the alien furnish the money for a government devoted mostly to his own oppression. When Nicaragua shall have acquired the largest standing army in the world and the largest navy it may be able to execute these laws. In the meantime much satisfaction may be derived from contemplating the fact that such august enactments adorn and glorify the statute books.

The Adjutant General of the United States, in his recent report, expresses himself quite strongly against the Indian as a soldier. He makes a good scout, and that is about the best that can be gotten out of him. Says the report: The Indian is not very adaptable to discipline at best, and to station him as a soldier near the reservation is fruitful of discontent, because he will compare the restraints of military life with the freedom and indolence of his brethren on the reservation. A lack of knowledge of the English language, a strong repugnance to work, illiteracy and no familiarity with athletic sports are also against the Indians' development as an arm of the regular army.

It is said that the introduction of physical training into the public schools of Boston has been followed by most beneficial results. It has now been tried long enough to be able to predicate something about its effects. In 1890 the Swedish educational system of gymnastics was introduced, and since then the pupils have been compelled to go through certain exercises every day. At the opening in September of the present school year comparisons were made between the bearing and physique of the scholars to-day and their appearance of three years ago. It was the unanimous opinion of the teachers that their charges had become much more graceful in carriage, stronger and more robust. In the high school there has never before been a brighter and healthier lot of boys. The system in vogue is thorough. Each teacher receives a lesson in the exercises every two weeks, and the scholars devote fifteen minutes a day to "physical culture."

Various cities in Germany have established municipal eating houses as a means for minimizing begging and to relieve the worthy poor of the necessity of accepting food given in charity. Our Consul at Chemnitz, James C. Monaghan, in a report to the State Department, gives a most favorable account of an institution of this kind in that city, as the result of a visit. "The food is substantial," he declares. "To a hard-working man with appetite sharpened by exercise, the dinner is excellent. The meats, vegetables, etc., are properly cleaned and prepared before they are cooked. Everything is kept clean, and smells sweet and wholesome. The people, who look hearty, gather in large rooms on benches placed by long tables. Besides the dinner, the midday meal, supper is served to those who wish it." From the list of the food given, observes the Boston Herald, it appears to be substantial and excellent in kind and variety, and that the institution is appreciated is evidenced by the fact that last year 435,360 dinners were sold. The food is sold by the portion, and an ample dinner never costs more than ten cents. The establishment is so practically managed that it yields something of a profit to the city: the expenditures last year were \$15,557.28, and the receipts were \$17,501.68, leaving a balance of \$1,944.40. At our municipal lodging house here in Boston, meals and lodging are paid for in work. Our custom of giving out free soup at the police stations through the winter has little to commend it. It is demoralizing and encourages vagrancy and pauperism. The bounty often goes to unworthy recipients, and instances have been related of keepers of cheap boarding houses obtaining supplies for their tables regularly in this way. On the other hand, many who may really need the food are too sensitive to receive it in charity. It would be much better to sell the soup at cost, together with bread and perhaps other simple food.

THE TEN PER CENT. TAX.

A Bill for Its Conditional Repeal Prepared by the Finance Committee and Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill to repeal the 10 per cent. tax on State Bank circulation has been framed by the subcommittee to which the full committee on banking and currency referred all measures relating to this question. The bill framed will be reported to the full committee for final action before it is reported to the House. It does not repeal the tax unconditionally, but provides that issues of currency shall be under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall be limited in amount. The Comptroller's supervision will prevent the issue of currency which is not amply secured, and thus prevent wildcat issue. It is understood that the bill has the approval of the President, who desires repeal if it is surrounded with proper safeguards.

The Jewish Orphans.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum at Atlanta, Ga., established by the B'nai B'rith, receives all the orphan children for the 5th district, comprised of Georgia, the two Carolinas, Virginia and the District of Columbia. Its capacity is sixty children, and the limit is always reached. There are numerous applications that cannot be favorably acted upon for the lack of room for the applicants. The home is supported by assessments upon the members and by voluntary contributions. The annual cost of running the Atlanta home is about \$11,000, and the assessments alone, without voluntary aid, would not be sufficient to cover this expense. The home has been in operation now about four and a half years, and even in that short time its reputation has been established. It has had the full limit of inmates during nearly all of that time, and they have been given the instruction and training necessary to fit them for good and useful lives. The minimum age for admission is 3 years, and the children are kept until they are 16. After they reach the latter age it is the intention of the home to put them in some worthy calling where they can earn a good living.

Brooklyn's Three Hundred.

The St. Augustine's Protestant Episcopal Church, colored, of Brooklyn, had silhouettes in chorus last Sunday, having discarded its old quartette choir and introduced a new choir of men, women and boys in surplices. The men and boys wear white gowns, which reach to the knees, over black, tight-fitting undershirts which reach to the feet. The women, in addition to the white gowns with flowing sleeves, wear a black mortar-board hat, adorned with a black tassel. The Rev. Pelham Williams, the rector, is a bright, young South Carolinian, and is very popular. The congregation numbers about 300 persons. Quite a number of the flock are of the upper crust of the race in Brooklyn.

Georgia and South Carolina Caves.

An Atlanta photographer has completed a series of flash light photos of the Saltpetre Cave in Georgia. The pictures were finished in six days, whereas it required thirty years to make the same number of pictures of Mammoth Cave. Near Ellmore, in Orangeburg county, S. C., are several limestone caves which a partial exploration shows to be worthy of the photographer's attention. The same limestone formation crops out at the Entwistle Springs and "The Rocks" plantation and in other parts of Berkeley county and the same ridge of rock is said to underlie a portion of Charleston harbor.

Proceedings of the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, VA.—In the Legislature a communication was handed in to the Governor, without recommendation, in regard to an alleged contribution from Virginia to the Spartanburg, S. C., monument fund. Also from the Governor a petition from the State of North Carolina for the payment of a balance due for running the boundary line, and a petition from the Secretary of the United States Treasury for a copy of the laws of Virginia on the subject of the establishment, etc., of state banks.

Quite a Family.

(Greenville, S. C., News.) A well-to-do farmer who lives about fifteen miles below here in this county was in town a few days ago purchasing some articles, and remarked incidentally that they were made necessary by the arrival of his nineteenth child. He is fifty-two years old, and has been married twice. His first wife had two children, while his second is the mother of seventeen. Of the total number of nineteen, seventeen are living, and there are several grandchildren.

A Rich Merchant Runs Off With a Country School Teacher.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Maj. J. A. Lee, a rich merchant of this city aged 76 years, run away with and married Miss Corrie Anderson, a pretty young country school teacher. When his son and partner, Boyce Lee, heard of the marriage he fell down prostrate with grief. The shock was great and it was necessary to call in doctors to relieve him from the prostration.

The Tillman Homestead Burned.

The old homestead of ex-Congressman George D. Tillman, brother of the Governor, at Clark Hill, Edgefield county, S. C., was destroyed Tuesday night. The insurance policies expired recently and were not renewed. The loss is about \$7,000.

JIM DAY'S CANINE SCOUTS.

A Moonshiner Whose Dogs Warned Him of the Presence of Officers.

The most noted moonshiner in West Virginia, and perhaps in Kentucky and North Carolina—Jim Day—has at last been captured. The Government officers have been trying to arrest Day for over fifteen years, but failed on every occasion. Day, who is a tall, muscular, shrewd-looking fellow, has been running illicit stills for over fifteen years. During this time he has sometimes as many as a dozen stills running at one time. The stills were located in the depths of the primitive forests or in caves or caves in the mountain sides, a long distance from roads and trails. The stills were always located near some prominent height or at a point from which a guard or spy—constantly on the alert—could overlook all approaches and advise his companions of the vicinity of suspicious-looking strangers. In fifteen years only two of Day's stills have been captured and destroyed. On each of these occasions Day and his men all made their escape. Time and again revenue officers have attempted to waylay and ambush Day. They found roads and trails over which it was known he would be forced to travel, and then they placed squads in ambush, and frequently sent out others to come up in his rear, but on every occasion, although Day had been seen or traced along the road, he always slipped through their fingers without a scratch.

At last the secret of his success in evading the officers became known. Day had a number of thoroughbred dogs which he had trained to scent out revenue officers or strangers, and to notify him of their presence long before they could come in sight. When traveling over the routes or trails leading to and from any of his stills two of Day's dogs always trotted along in front several hundred yards, taking opposite sides of the road. Two would fall back in the rear, and would advance like a scout on each side. In case of an ambushed dog in front would scent the presence of the deputy marshals before they got within 100 yards of them. They would then return quickly to their master and inform him by their actions of the presence of the enemy. Day would then take to the woods to the right or left, with a dog in advance, and pass around an ambush without being seen. In case pursuers should come up behind, Day's dogs, which had been trailing along, would quickly hear or scent them, and then would hurry forward to their master, who, knowing by their actions how close the enemy was, could easily evade them.

With such guards it was almost useless for the officers to undertake to capture Day. They often gave up the search in disgust, to start out a month or two later reinvigorated and encouraged by rumors or reports of spies, to fail again and again. Day could be heard in McDowell county one day, and the next one from Tazewell county, in Virginia, fifty miles away, could report that he had been seen in that section. He proved to be a genuine stunner to the officers, and although they could hear of a dozen stills running in many places in the mountains, the officers in the entire fifteen years were successful only in capturing two of his stills. He ran stills in West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina, and for several years passed from each of these above-named States were scouring the mountains country in search of this dangerous moonshiner.

At last, only a day or two ago, it was learned that Day and one of his sons were visiting friends in Bath county, Virginia. The West Virginia Marshall, Capt. Vinson, learned of his whereabouts, and with the assistance of the officers he located him and surrounded the house after night. Day surrendered without a fight, which was a surprise to the officers. Day himself says he is tired of the life, and that as he has made quite a fortune he will now "take his medicine" and quit the business for good. As he has great influence over the moonshiners of West Virginia and North Carolina, his arrest without a shot having been fired, looks as though some sort of an arrangement or compromise had been effected with this shrewd leader of moonshiners. Be that as it may, Jim Day doubtless could do more toward inducing his body of fearless moonshiner companions to give up their illicit business and to settle down and become good, law-abiding citizens than any man in the State.

Some such pacific means, in all probability, may be used with Day as were adopted with the notorious Mullens gang of moonshiners when old Tom Mullens surrendered. In that instance Mullens was paroled and allowed to return to his home with the understanding that he not only quit the business himself, but that he should try to induce his old companions to do the same. Mullens went home, and in a very short time every moonshiner in that section had surrendered his still and quit the business.

GEORGIA TO HAVE STATE BANKS.

Her Lower House Anticipates the Repeal of the Ten Per Cent. Tax.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia House of Representatives passed a bill providing for the establishment of a system of State banks and the issuance of currency by the same, in anticipation of the repeal of the ten per cent. state bank tax by Congress. The Senate will doubtless concur.

The bill establishes the necessary precautions and regulations concerning the issue of notes, and received the support of all but two Democrats. Both, however, favor state banks, but thought it untimely to act in advance of Congress. The People's party representatives opposed the measure.

PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

The unveiling of the statue of Mary Washington, mother of the Father of his Country, took place at Lynchburg, Va., last Saturday.

Clark, the murderer of Rev. J. R. Moffett, a Baptist preacher at Danville, Va., has been refused a new trial by the Supreme Court.

There was a \$7000 fire at Clinton, N. C., Friday.

According to the Pittsburgh Dispatch the toothache tree is a South Carolina. It was noticed in 1739.

The Southern Female University was burned to the ground at Birmingham, Ala. One girl was fatally burned while going back after her engagement ring.

Five hundred tons of canal coal were shipped from Norfolk to London last week.

During 1893 435 buildings were erected in Roanoke, notwithstanding the dull times.

An effort is being made to arrange a permanent exhibit of Virginia's resources at Richmond. It is believed such a combination will be of much advantage from an advertising standpoint alone. Col. A. S. Buford, president of the Virginia World's Fair board, and Henry W. Wood, president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society, are interested.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Declaration of the Official Vote for the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

RICHMOND, VA.—The vote cast for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor at the elections held Nov. 7, was canvassed before the legislature with the following result: For governor, O'Ferrall 127,949, Coke 81,239, Miller 9,992, and 16. For lieutenant-governor, Nor, Kent 128,526, Beverly 78,916, Tyler 6,658. The returns were not received from Scott county for lieutenant-governor. O'Ferrall's vote was 1,400.

The Democratic members of the legislature assembled in caucus at the capital and nominated Gen. Appa Hunton for the United States Senate for the short term by acclamation. The body immediately proceeded to the nomination of a senator for the long term. Result of the first ballot: Martin 55, Lee 46, Goode 15, Conrad 2, McKinney 2, Tucker 1. Second ballot: Martin 57, Lee 49, Goode 14, Conrad 2, McKinney 1. Third ballot: Martin 60, Lee 51, Goode 11, Conrad 2, McKinney 1. Fourth ballot: Martin 59, Lee 50, Goode 12, McKinney 1. Fifth ballot: Martin 60, Lee 52, Goode 12. Sixth ballot: Martin 66, Lee 56, McKinney 1, Hunton 1. Necessary to a choice, 63. Thomas S. Martin having received more than the vote required was declared the nominee, and it was made unanimous. The hall and lobby rang with cheers from the supporters of the successful candidate. The caucus then adjourned.

The defeat by Thos. Martin of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee for the Democratic nomination for United States Senatorship was a surprise to the Ex-Governor's friends. These have for days been asserting that he was certain to win. Not five minutes before the Democratic caucus assembled one of Gen. Lee's managers, a prominent Federal office-holder, asserted that his candidate would win with hands down. Nearly every prominent Government office-holder in Virginia, as well as those expecting such places, were for the general. Martin, who defeated the ex-cavalry commander, is a plain man of about 45. He has never held an office and comparatively little known in the State, and for that reason is opposed by certain elements. Martin is a practical politician and organizer.

A STARTLING MESSAGE.

Gov. McKinney's Plan to Cut Down Criminal Expenses.

RICHMOND, VA.—At the beginning of one of the most important sessions of the Virginia legislature Thursday, Gov. McKinney submitted a message, showing the astounding fact that the criminal expenses of the state had increased from \$78,000 in 1880 to \$149,000 in 1870, and to \$321,000 in 1893. To check this he recommends fixed salaries for prosecuting attorneys, payment of costs by parties who bring needless prosecutions, and enlarged jurisdiction of justice.

The most important feature of the message is a proposition to revolutionize the oyster interests by renting the state oyster grounds, amounting to about one million acres, at \$1 per acre.

The Governor approves the action of the military in quelling the Roanoke riot and deprecates lynch law. The state's revenue has been increased \$50,000 without change of rate in taxation.

Another Health Record.

Advices from North Wilkesboro, N. C., state that plans have been perfected for organizing a company to convert what is known as "Smok Springs" into a health resort. The springs are about six miles from Wilkesboro, and contain many medicinal properties. The plan is to erect a hotel, build a boulevard on the mountain summit and make the place attractive in other ways. The company is to be called the Brushy Mountain Iron & Lithia Springs Co.

A Fayetteville Bank Closed.

The Fayetteville, N. C., branch of the Co-operative Bank of the Carolinas, was closed by Sheriff Smith, of Cumberland county, by order of State Treasurer Tate, upon statements as to the bank's condition made by Bank Examiner Dowd.

PAYING THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

Commissioner Miller Estimates That It Will Take \$11,000,000 to Do It.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department is beginning to receive claims for sugar bounty on this year's crop, and first payments have been made at the Treasury. The sugar season began in September, and one firm has already filed claims for 15,000,000 pounds of beet sugar, a considerably increased production over that of last season. The Louisiana sugar season began in October. Commissioner Miller estimates that it will require \$11,000,000 to pay this season's bounty. So far \$400,000 have been paid.

General Southern Immigration.

A charter has been granted at Alexandria, Va., to the National Immigration and Colonization Association, having for its purpose to endeavor to induce foreign immigrants to settle in the Southern States. The capital stock is placed at \$500,000, and Wm. T. Riggis of Washington, D. C., is president; P. Donan, of Mississippi, vice-president, and J. W. Rarlett, of Washington, secretary.

A Colored Clerical Crook.

NEW YORK.—The Rev. Benjamin Gaston, a colored minister, who is charged with defrauding a number of colored people by receiving money from them for the alleged purpose of sending them to Liberia, this morning waived extradition papers when brought to the district attorney's office. He is wanted in Georgia. Detectives will take him back to Georgia.

Some Fine Fire-Works at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The festivities of Wilmington's Welcome Week closed with cloudless skies and delightful temperature. Bicycle races occupied the afternoon, and at night 15,000 people witnessed the most magnificent display of fire-works ever seen in the State. Clouds overspread the city during the display, but this only heightened the effect.

The North Carolina Conference.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—In the second day's session of the Eastern North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, South, it was decided to memorialize the next general conference of the Church to transfer to the North Carolina conference that part of the territory of the Virginia conference which lies this side of the Virginia line.

A Half Million Failure in New York.

NEW YORK.—N. J. Schloss & Co., wholesale dealers in and manufacturers of boys' clothing, at 653 and 655 Broadway, assigned to Simon Wolf, giving 27 preferences, the only amount mentioned being the Importers' and Traders' bank for \$20,000. The liabilities are between \$550,000 and \$500,000. Two months ago they claimed assets of \$1,200,000 in stock and accounts.

Intensely Cold Weather North.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Intensely cold weather prevails all over the country north of Washington. It is seriously embarrassing the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in its connection with its striking employees. At St. Johnsbury, Vt., the thermometer registered 22 below zero Tuesday morning.

An Advanced Colored Farmer.

As a sample of what industrious colored people can do in the South, Louis Patton, a colored farmer of Bradley county, Ark., has been awarded three premiums at fairs in Memphis, Tenn., and Shreveport, La., within the last two years for specimen bales of short-staple cotton.

A Very Active Woman.

Mrs. Jennie Atchley, of Texas, has eight hundred colonies of bees, devoted entirely to queen rearing. She is the most extensive breeder of queen bees in the world. She is 38 years old and has eight children, with whose help she does all the work in her apiary.

Contracts Awarded for the Twin Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Herbert awarded the contract for two of the three gunboats for the construction of which bids were recently opened, to the Newport News Ship and Dry Dock Co., of Newport News, Va., at its bid of \$2,500,000 for each vessel.

Verdict Against the City for \$5,000.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The verdict in the case of the Italian Abagnatto vs. the city of New Orleans, was opened and the jury gave the plaintiff \$5,000.

Northern Capital.

Among the improvements at Columbus, N. C., are several erected by Frank Stearns, of Berea, O., who has invested heavily in real estate in that locality.

Wolves in Maine.

It has been long since any wolves were reported in Maine, but the latest news is that a few have got across the border. Word comes from Spencer Pond that one was shot near there the other day. A woman at a camp about twelve miles from Spencer having ventured some distance from the camp was chased by a wolf clear up to her own door, and believes she heard two or three more of the beasts roar far behind. On her arrival a man at the camp snatched a gun, rushed out and shot the beast before he had time to retreat to the woods.—Lewiston Journal.

By the force of a wave at Bishop's Rock lighthouse, the bell was torn from its fastenings, although situated 100 feet above high water mark.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

KEEP A SET OF STRAINERS.

There is nothing that makes so much difference between ordinary and delicate cooking as a set of strainers. It is important to own a collection. There should be one of very fine wire for sifting soda, spices, etc., and for straining custards and jellies. There should be others with meshes from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch in diameter; also a squash strainer and a colander. Extension wire strainers are convenient. Keep also a supply of strainer cloths, made from coarse crash or cheese cloth.—New York Telegram.

THE IRONING OUTFIT.

Whenever it is possible it is well to keep a separate closet for articles pertaining to ironing. Keep the irons, starch, bluing, holders, boards, sheet, tubs and ironing-board. Extension wire strainers are convenient. Keep also a supply of strainer cloths, made from coarse crash or cheese cloth.—New York Telegram.

HOW TO BAKE BREAD.

Half the failures with housekeepers in making good bread, are due to their ignorance as to the proper condition of the oven for baking. For, no matter how perfectly the sponge may rise or how well it is worked, if put in a cool oven it will be porous and tough, and liable to ferment and become sour. When bread is ready to bake, the oven should be very hot, as the heat will cause it to rise at once almost double its former size. A good test for the inexperienced is to sprinkle a little flour on the bottom of the oven; if it browns immediately the bread can be safely set in.

If bread is allowed to rise too much before setting in the oven it is apt to fall and rise again, by which it will become coarse. This can be prevented by working the bread done, adding fresh flour and molding in the pans; the flour will keep the bread from rising, as it might do without it. After a crust is formed on the bread, the oven should be allowed to moderate a little, and be kept at a regular heat until the bread is done. When taken from the pans the loaves should be placed, uncovered, in such a position as will expose the surface to the air. This will prevent the crust from being hard, as well as permit the rapid escape of gas involved in the process of fermentation.—Ladies' Home Companion.

RECIPES.

Pound Cake.—One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, 1½ pounds of butter, ten eggs, one nutmeg grated, one wineglass of rose water. Beat the butter and sugar together; when it is perfectly light stir in the eggs, which must have been whisked to a thick froth; add the flour, then the nutmeg and rosewater. Butter your pan, line it with paper, which should be well buttered, and pour in the mixture. Bake it in a farina boiler, with hot water around it, for one hour. When the edges of the cake appear to shrink from the sides of the pan the cake will be done.

Fried Cakes.—To make nice fried cakes, which are free from grease, the following is excellent: One and one-half teaspoonfuls each of sugar and sour milk, two well beaten eggs, four tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little water. Flavor with nutmeg. Mix all together and add enough flour to roll without sticking. Fry one-half loaf and one-half loaf. To prepare the tallow, boil it in water until melted. Let it cool and remove the tallow.

French Rolls.—Take one-half pint of scalded milk and one yeast cake. Allow this to cool, then add one-half tablespoonful of butter (melted) and the same of lard, a tablespoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt and a quart of sifted flour. Mix, and let this stand over night in a warm place. Knead hard in the morning, then roll it out about an inch thick. Spread this over with butter, and cut it off for biscuits together, put them in a pan and let them rise again. They must be very light each time. Bake as you would biscuits. Unless you have a late breakfast it is difficult to serve these on time, but they are very nice for dinner, and can be warmed over for breakfast. If desired for dinner, set the sponge about 9 a. m.

Macaroni a la Creme.—Break one-half pound of pipe macaroni into inch pieces, wash them thoroughly, and place in a farina boiler, with hot water enough to cover the whole. After swelling out add one tablespoonful of salt, boil ten minutes and then drain off the water. Pour a large cup of sweet milk over it, and let it cook until tender. While the above is cooking heat one cup of milk in a pipkin or porcelain-lined kettle until it boils. Thicken this with one tablespoonful of flour previously dissolved in cold water; add one tablespoonful of butter and one egg. Mix all thoroughly together, and cook a few minutes until it thickens, then dish up the macaroni, pour the sauce over it and serve.

English is spoken by 90,000,000 of people; Russian, by 75,000,000; German, 56,000,000; French, 40,000,000; Spanish, 38,000,000; Italian, 20,000,000; Portuguese, 14,000,000, and Scandinavian, 9,000,000.

To Utilize Sea Currents.

A Greek engineer, who was educated in the United States, has conceived a plan for lighting the city of Constantinople, and all the Bosphorus from Cayak, as far as the historic village of San Stefano, by means of three very powerful machines to be erected on the three points of the Bosphorus where the current has an extraordinary force, that is to say, at Armatou-Keui, Candilly and at Serai-Bournou, at the entry of the coast port of the sea of Marmora. The project has appeared to be so practical and realizable that a company of capitalists has been formed, the necessary funds subscribed, and a demand of a concession has been addressed to the Turkish Government. The latter, on the other hand, has taken the project into serious consideration, and without losing time, has nominated a commission and has ordered the details and draw up an official detailed report.

Why They Disliked Him.

Sir William Fraser records a suggestive story about a keeper at the Zoological Gardens. He had been employed on account of his supposed fondness for animals, but was soon found to have incurred the enmity of his charges. Their enmity was not shown at once, but presently became universal and strongly pronounced. It was suspected that while outwardly treating them with kindness he had secretly hurt or annoyed them. He denied having done anything of the sort, and his general manner seemed to bear out his protestations. A watch was set upon him, with a curious result. It appeared that he never spoke to the animals, and for that reason alone his presence was intolerable to them.—Youth's Companion.

Cleaning Buildings by Sandblast.

The exterior of buildings are now cleaned by the sandblast instead of the hose. The front is covered with staging, and the blast is applied by a system of pipes and nozzles carried by the workmen. The stream of fine sand issuing from a nozzle removes a layer 1-64 inches thick from the surface of the stone, and a square foot of surface can be cleaned in ten minutes. The sand can be employed over again.—New York Dispatch.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

32nd DAY.—After some routine morning business Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution calling on the President for copies of the instructions to Minnieola, Alaska, and touching Hawaii. It went over at Mr. Sherman's suggestion, because of Mr. Morrell's absence. Mr. Hoar made a number of remarks on the subject of Hawaii, expressed his surprise at the portion of the President's message touching the Hawaiian Islands, and then Mr. Hoar, at the request of Mr. O'Neill's memory, introduced 33rd DAY.—Mr. Voorhees introduced two bills, one declaring a pension a vested right, regulating suspension of pensions and granting appeals to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; the other relating to sundry crimes against the United States in the administration of the pension laws.—Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code, enlarging General Shields, which had been introduced by Mr. Cullom, offering a resolution accepting from Illinois the statue of General Shields, and General Shields, which had been introduced by Mr. Vest and Mr. Davis.—Mr. Hoar's resolution calling for information relative to Hawaii was laid before the Senate, and the author proceeded to attack the course pursued by the Administration, after much debate it was passed.

34th DAY.—Mr. Hill gave notice that he would move to take up for consideration the bill to repeal the Force Bill. Mr. Hoar reported on the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Hoar gave notice that when the subject was before the Senate he should move to refer the bill to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.—Mr. Jones offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of money paid from any source since January 1, 1873, to the United States Treasury for the Southern District of New York (other than payments on account of salary) as compensation for examining the titles to lands and as compensation in prize cases, and the authority for such payments.

35th DAY.—In the morning hour a motion by Mr. Kilgore to amend the bill admitting Utah Territory as a State produced two roll calls for the purpose of securing a quorum, which were the reason of the hour expiring.—The Bankruptcy bill was defeated by a vote of 142 to 111.

The House.

32nd DAY.—After the journal had been read and approved the House took up the bill admitting Utah Territory as a State, and referred. These included annual reports of Bureau of Census and Health departments.—A letter was received from Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, announcing the completion of a statue to General Shields, which had been placed in statutory hall, and invited the members to attend its unveiling.—When the morning hour expired, Mr. Oates moved to take up the Bankruptcy bill, and the motion prevailed. It was determined that general debate should be limited to six and one-half hours. Mr. Terry spoke against the bill, and when he had concluded the House adjourned.

33rd DAY.—A resolution providing for a committee of three Senators and three Representatives to investigate the rank, pay and all other matters relating to the personnel of employees in the navy, led to a protracted discussion.—Mr. Grosvener offered a resolution providing the names of 1800 Ohio pensioners dropped from the rolls, and asking for a reason and other information from the Secretary of the Interior.—At 1:30 the special order was taken up, being a resolution to accept from the State of Illinois a statue of General Shields, which had been placed in statutory hall, and invited the members to attend its unveiling.—When the morning hour expired, Mr. Oates moved to take up the Bankruptcy bill, and the motion prevailed. It was determined that general debate should be limited to six and one-half hours. Mr. Terry spoke against the bill, and when he had concluded the House adjourned.

34th DAY.—General debate on the Bankruptcy bill was concluded. Mr. Bailey summed up in opposition and Mr. Oates speaking for the measure.—A resolution granting the use of the Monument grounds and public reservations to the Executive Committee of the Knights of Pythias for the annual encampment of that order, to be held next August, was adopted.—A resolution was adopted authorizing the employment of several additional clerks and laborers and assistant doorknockers, in order to bring the Capitol force up to a standard of proper efficiency.